

OFFICE OF THE
SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER-IN-CHARGE,
HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
ZANZIBAR.

10th January, 1952.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the British Resident and for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, the Medical Report on the Health and Sanitation conditions of the Zanzibar Protectorate for the year 1951.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES D. ROBERTSON,
Acting Senior Medical Officer-in-Charge,
Health Department

THE HONOURABLE

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT

ZANZIBAR



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ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

Medical and Sanitary Report

for the year ended

31st December, 1951

SECTION I.—ADMINISTRATION: GENERAL REVIEW

STAFF

During the year Dr. C. R. C. Rainsford, Senior Medical Officer proceeded on leave in August, prior to retirement and Dr. A. C. Howard was appointed as the substantive Senior Medical Officer. The latter is not expected to arrive until early in 1952. Dr. J. D. Robertson, who was on leave from April, returned at the end of August, 1952, and assumed the duties of the Acting Senior Medical Officer.

Dr. R. H. Purnell, Specialist Officer, returned from leave in March, and Dr. R. J. K. Tallack, Medical Officer, returned from leave in February. Dr. D. W. Beckett, Medical Officer, arrived on first appointment in June.

Mr. A. M. Pollard, Dental Surgeon, proceeded on leave in May, and returned in November.

Mr. E. H. Lavers, Sanitary Superintendent, proceeded on leave in July and Mr. Mohamedali Remtulla, Sanitary Inspector, was appointed as Acting Sanitary Superintendent from 10th July, 1951.

Mr. C. Baty, Superintendent, Mental Hospital, proceeded on leave in January and returned at the end of September, 1951.

Miss V. E. M. Allen, Nursing Sister, successfully completed her Sister Tutor's Course in the United Kingdom and returned in July. She has been appointed Sister Tutor with effect from the 2nd July, 1951, under the Development Scheme.

Miss M. S. Murdoch proceeded on leave in February, but later was transferred to Uganda. Miss I. Smails proceeded on leave in March and returned in September. Miss E. G. Hardes proceeded on leave during July and Miss I. Hebden proceeded on leave in November.

Mr. Said Mahfuth Bingurnah, Assistant Medical Officer, having obtained the Diploma in Radiology in United Kingdom returned in December, after an absence of about three years.

Mr. Rattan Chand Sood, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, was promoted to the post of Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon in 1951.

The death of Mr. Abbas A. Khalil, Sanitary Inspector, on 30th June, 1951, is recorded with regret.

TRAINING OF NON-EUROPEAN PERSONNEL

There were no candidates for the Royal Sanitary Institute Examination during the year as the post of Sanitary Inspector Teacher has been in abeyance since the departure of Mr. G. E. Goram in 1949.

The future staffing of the Health Office is now giving rise to grave concern. There is a shortage of trained Sanitary Inspectors of twenty-five per cent of the establishment at present and unless the post of Sanitary Inspector Teacher is resuscitated in the very near future there is no prospect of maintaining the trained staff at establishment level.

Recruiting of personnel for training for posts in the Senior establishment of the Health Office has been unsatisfactory for some time past, and there appear to be two main reasons for this state of affairs. In the first place, with the European staff available there is no prospect of adequate teaching and training of candidates for Sanitary Inspector posts, and it therefore follows, from the candidates point of view, that there is very little prospect of passing the examinations of the Royal Sanitary Institute, on which further promotion depends. In other words, employment in the Health Office is becoming a blind alley.

The second reason for lack of candidates who have attained to 12th Standard in the Government Secondary School, appears to be that salaries offered by Government now compare unfavourably with those which can be earned in commercial and other employment.

The training of Nurses, Attendants, and Midwives continued during the year. In December, nine nurses and four midwives sat for the final examination of which six and three were successful.

The training of Hospital Staff has been seriously hindered by shortage of European Nursing Sisters. When the nurses pass their final examination and leave the care of the Sister Tutor, it has been impossible to continue their ward-training in anything like a satisfactory manner, as the time of the Sister on duty has been more than taken up in attention to seriously ill patients. It is seriously to be hoped that more Sisters will be made available in 1952, to help in the training of staff for the new hospital.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Professor A. A. Moncrieff, M.D., F.R.C.P., Nuffield Professor of Child Health.

Professor T. H. Davey, O.B.E., M.D., D.T.M., of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

Dr. G. L. M. McElligott, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Director of the V. D. Department, St. Mary's Hospital, London.

Mr. H. S. M. Hoare, General Secretary, B.E.L.R.A.

Dr. A. M. Wilson Rae, C.M.G., M.B., CH.B., M.D., Deputy Chief Medical Officer, Colonial Office.

Dr. James Ross-Innes, Leprologist.

All visited the Protectorate at various times throughout the year.

HOSPITALS

A. Buildings

(i) New Hospital, Zanzibar. The plans are completed, the contract signed and building is now in progress.

Indents for equipment, sterilizers, X-ray plant and surgical instruments have been prepared and submitted to the Crown Agents.

(ii) The conversion of the old school buildings at Dole into a Tuberculosis Sanatorium, has been completed and brought into use since March, 1951.

(iii) An Isolation hospital consisting of two double-bedded wards is being built in Wete and it is hoped that it will be completed by the beginning of 1952. This is being financed from Protectorate Funds and has been necessitated by the opening up of the Port of Wete to direct traffic with the mainland.

B. General

The work of the hospitals was fully maintained during the year, the number of in-patients being 6,289 compared with 6,011 in 1950.

DISPENSARIES

In Pemba, Ziواني Dispensary was built to replace the existing building and was completed at the end of the year.

The number of patients treated in dispensaries was—

New cases	...	...	...	49,773
Repetitions	...	...	...	97,948

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

These services were satisfactorily maintained. There were 653 confinements in Government Hospitals compared with 543 in 1950.

SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICE

This service was continued throughout the year on the same lines as previously.

TUBERCULOSIS

The tuberculosis scheme was started in April, 1951. It was only then that a Medical Officer could be released for this work, but before that a small Tuberculosis Hospital had been built and equipped at Dole on the site of the old school. A preliminary propaganda campaign was launched in the town and rural areas before the opening of the hospital.

The tuberculosis scheme consists of the following units:—

- (1) A Tuberculin Testing and Case-Finding Survey.
- (2) A number of beds in the General Hospital where preliminary investigations are carried out.
- (3) A Tuberculosis Hospital of twenty-five beds, equipped for treatment.
- (4) A chronic ward with the capacity of about thirty beds at Walezo.
- (5) A chest clinic held at the General Hospital, at which old cases are seen at regular intervals, refills are given, and at which contacts of notified cases are tuberculin-tested and examined clinically and with the fluoroscope.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

General Hospital

All cases willing to be admitted were at first taken into the General Hospital where X-ray and laboratory investigations were carried out.

In the general wards, four male and five female beds were set aside for respiratory tuberculosis and as no accommodation is yet available at Dole for paying patients, three beds were also made available in the subordinate hospital.

The Chronic Ward at Walezo

In 1931 Dr. Mathews spent a year in Zanzibar doing a Tuberculosis Survey. At the time a ward was set aside for him at Walezo which also catered for lepers and destitute persons, and this ward has remained as a tuberculosis ward ever since. As little or no attempt at treatment has ever been made there, it has a bad reputation and difficulty is usually experienced in persuading patients to go there. Nevertheless thirty-eight patients were admitted during 1951.

Dole

During March, a small hospital with accommodation for twenty-five patients was opened. It has been built on the site of a former boarding school, which has moved elsewhere, and is situated on the highest point of the island.

The hospital consists of two wards, which are open above a three-foot wall, and have overhanging roofs, supported by pillars only. One of these wards was originally intended for female cases, but both have been opened for males, owing to lack of suitable female cases.

At first there was some difficulty in persuading patients to go to Dole, but gradually as the work of this hospital became known the demand for admission has increased.

The present hospital at Dole can only be regarded as a small beginning and provision of additional wards is becoming a matter of some urgency.

The Chest Clinic

The Chest Clinic is attended by—

- (1) Out-patients who were never admitted.
- (2) Patients discharged for observation only.
- (3) Patients receiving collapse therapy, both artificial pneumothorax and pneumoperitoneum.

Patients who have derived obvious benefit from their treatment seldom cease attending, but if they do, a Sanitary Inspector from the Health Office visits them in their homes.

The contacts of notified cases are visited by a Sanitary Inspector and brought to the hospital where a graded Mantoux test is performed. Any person who has a positive test, or who looks ill is fluorescoped and if a suspicious shadow is seen, a skiagram is taken. The Health Office officials also visit those advanced cases who refuse to stay in a hospital ward, once a month. In this way touch is maintained with nearly all the old cases.

It is too early yet to give any detailed analysis of the results of treatment, but the following general observations can be made.

Race

Asians show more natural resistance than either Arabs or Africans and undoubtedly do better.

Certain African tribes, in particular the Wanyamwezi, who come to Zanzibar in early adult life to seek work do very badly indeed.

Zanzibar Africans on the whole do better than those from the mainland.

The Kumbaro, a sect of Muslim Indians that has lived for many generations in Zanzibar, principally in the Southern District, seem to have as little resistance as the Wanyamwezi.

The nutritional state is all important; no case of respiratory tuberculosis with malnutrition has any chance of recovery.

Occupation

Those in Government employment and employees of the large firms in the town do best. This is probably because they are sent up to hospital soon after the development of symptoms, and also they are relieved of financial worries for six months while they are on full pay, so they do not insist on leaving hospital so early.

The total number of cases seen during 1951 was 161, of these thirty-eight were sent to Dole.

Thirty-three were treated in the Zanzibar Hospital.

Thirty-eight were sent to Walezo.

Fifty-two who refused to go to Walezo were sent home.

This means that seventy-one cases were treated and ninety cases were considered too advanced, on first examination, for any form of treatment.

The Tuberculin Testing Survey in the Zanzibar Schools

All the schools in the island were visited and a total of 6,888 children were tested and examined, using Tuberculin jelly. The tests were examined after 72 hours and none were considered positive unless six vesicles were seen.

A summary of the results is given below, in which the children have been placed in three age groups, i.e., 5—9, 10—14, and 15—19 years. It will be seen that about half of the total falls into the middle group. Only one-sixth into the 15—19 group. This latter group, besides being the smallest, is made up predominantly of 15—17 year olds; children from 18—19 are few, and therefore, this group is not strictly comparable to the other two, in which the ages are fairly evenly distributed.

TOWN SCHOOLS

Race	Age group			Age group			Age group			
	5 to 9			10 to 14			15 to 19			
	No. tested	+	%	No. tested	+	%	No. tested	+	%	
African and Arab (male)	307	79	26	549	202	37	118	50	42
African and Arab (female)	...	286	68	24	414	129	31	106	50	47
All Asians (male)	510	67	13	778	240	31	413	147	36
All Asians (female)	...	477	73	15	580	147	25	220	74	34

VILLAGE SCHOOLS

North

African Arabs (male)	461	73	15	516	163	31	77	30	39
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South

Africans (male)	296	32	11	284	48	17	56	11	20
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A third visit was paid to the schools during which positive reactors were examined. Suspicious cases were invited to attend the chest clinic for fluoroscopic examinations and specimens of sputum were examined.

This is admittedly not a satisfactory method of case-finding, but is nevertheless the only one available.

This summary of nine months' anti-tuberculosis work augers well for the future, but again it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the work accomplished only touches the fringe of the problem and that additional ward accommodation at Dole is essential if the scheme is to progress.

LEPROSY

A Leprosy Survey in Zanzibar and Pemba has been carried out by the Leprologist, Dr. Ross-Innes. 10,786 people were examined in Zanzibar and 21,903 in Pemba. The Leprosy rate was found to be 3.9 per mille for Zanzibar, and 5.5 per mille for Pemba. These rates are lower than those found in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.

A report has been submitted and is under consideration by the Government. Provision has been made in 1952 Estimates for extension of the existing Leprosaria in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Sulphone treatment for lepers has been instituted. Hookworm infestations and anæmia are being treated as these continue to be a hindrance to sulphone treatment.

SECTION II.—PUBLIC HEALTH

1. RETURNS

The total numbers of patients seen at hospitals and dispensaries during the last five years was as follows:—

			1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
New cases	...	...	131,955	138,939	127,816	133,216	130,522
In-patients	...	...	7,257	6,819	6,228	6,011	6,533
Total Attendances	...	...	525,473	454,236	304,687	305,597	257,291
Deaths in Hospital	...	...	482	376	318	357	279

The principal causes of deaths were—

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Diseases of blood and blood forming organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Diseases of skin, cellular tissue bone and organs of locomotion	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Ankylostomiasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Diseases of the Circulatory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Cancer and other tumours	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Hernia and intestinal obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

2. GENERAL DISEASES

The cases referred to in the following review of the returns of sickness, include only those treated by Medical Officers or Assistant Medical Officers.

(1) *Epidemic, endemic and infectious diseases.*—There were 21,808 cases with sixty-one deaths in hospital.

(2) *General diseases.*—3,409 cases were reported.

(3) *Diseases of nervous system and organs of sense*.—There were 5,599 cases in this group. Diseases of the eye numbered 3,686 and twenty-four cases of trachoma.

(4) *Affections of the circulatory system*.—272 cases were recorded. 110 persons suffering from heart diseases, seventeen of whom died, were treated in hospital.

(5) *Affections of the respiratory system*.—10,933 cases were treated. 786 cases of pneumonia with twenty-two deaths were treated in hospital.

(6) *Affections of the digestive system*.—There were 13,998 cases in this group.

(7) *Diseases of the genito-urinary system*.—3,563 cases of non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system were reported.

(8) *Puerperal state and diseases of infancy*.—340 cases were treated.

(9) *Affections of the skin, cellular tissue and the organs of locomotion*.—15,197 cases were recorded.

(10) *Affections produced by external causes*.—There were 10,424 cases.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

A. Insect-borne

Malaria.—10,031 cases were notified during the year and of these 704 were treated as in-patients; there were fourteen deaths. The figures for 1950 were 8,832 cases, including 597 in-patients and twenty deaths.

Blackwater.—There were two cases during 1951 with no deaths.

Plague.—There has been no case of this disease for many years, but the Health Department continue the systematic trapping of rats in order to ascertain whether plague is present among the rat population. Daily tests made by the Laboratory proved negative for plague bacilli.

During the year 6,298 rats were trapped giving an average of .11 rat per house trapped. Traps were set on 178,998 occasions giving a result of 3.51 rats trapped per 100 traps.

Relapsing fever.—There were no cases during the year.

B. Infectious Diseases

Smallpox.—There were no cases reported in the Protectorate although the diseases occurred in the neighbouring mainland territories.

Vaccinations were carried out at the Health Office. There were numerous passengers arriving by dhow and other small boats from the adjacent territories who were not in possession of valid certificates and in all such cases vaccination was insisted upon.

Passengers arriving on ships and planes have their health documents inspected, and those without valid vaccination certificates are vaccinated.

The following vaccinations were performed during the year:—

Zanzibar Township	17,512
Ships	640
Dhows	4,632
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Zanzibar Island	22,784
Pemba Island	4,035
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Total numbers of vaccinations	...		26,819
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Tuberculosis.—331 cases attended Government hospitals. Admission to hospitals numbered 133 and there were twenty deaths.

There were 123 cases of tuberculosis notified in Zanzibar and thirty-six cases in Pemba. Out of the Zanzibar cases eighty-two were from the Zanzibar township, thirty-five from the rural districts and six imported.

The District Sanitary Inspectors in Zanzibar township regularly visited all cases in their areas at monthly intervals to ascertain conditions of patients, change of domicile, and to insure that preventive measures were being carried out. Disinfectant was issued for the treatment of infected sputum.

Family contacts of the patient were medically examined for the detection of early infections and the local Welfare Society was informed of all cases to enable their staff to render any assistance found necessary on investigation.

Leprosy.—The Leper Settlement at Walezo (Zanzibar) and Makondeni (Pemba) were maintained as in previous years. The numbers of patients treated at the two settlements were as follows:—

		Walezo		Makondeni
Remaining on 31st December, 1950	...	49	...	49
Admitted during 1950	...	16	...	2
Discharged	...	3	...	8
Died	...	7	...	2
Transferred to Walezo Institute	...	—	...	2
Remaining on 31st December, 1951	...	55	...	51

Walezo

The management of the Walezo Leper Settlement remains under the care of the Roman Catholic Mission. There are now fifty-three huts for patients at Walezo, but no new huts were completed during the year. Those patients who are capable of working are employed by the Mission and paid a salary.

Leprosarium.—The introduction of the new sulphone treatment into Walezo leprosarium after the first visit of Dr. James Ross-Innes, the Interterritorial Leprologist, in February, 1951, has brought hope to the lepers. Treatment was started in May, 1951, and the beneficial effects of this drug have already been experienced by the patients, so that their co-operation has been satisfactory.

Hæmoglobin estimation was carried out on all patients before the treatment with sulphone was started. Those with a hæmoglobin percentage of 60 per cent and over were put on sulphone, plus yeast, according to the treatment schedule suggested by the Leprologist. All secondary diseases are dealt with before commencing sulphone and during their weekly rest.

All patients receive thirty grains of yeast daily irrespective of their taking sulphone or not. Those with a hæmoglobin percentage of 60 and over started with one tablet (.1 gm.) of sulphone for twenty-one days continuously, followed by seven days rest, and then the dose was increased to two tablets for twenty-one days. During this second period of treatment, about four patients showed mild signs of reaction. By stopping the drug for a short while such reactions disappeared and the patients resumed taking the drug while being carefully watched. The reaction was characterised by painful sensations along the nerves of the arms and neck. During the third period, when patients were taking three tablets, the reaction among a few of them was severe and was characterised by excessive swelling of the nodules of some of the lepromatous cases, and pain along the nerves. In one case, the optic nerve was involved; in others desquamation and roughness of the skin was followed by irritation, formation of new ulcers on the nodules and profound anæmia were observed. In every such case the treatment was stopped and the reaction treated. Rest, yeast, iron and Vitamin B12, together with a citrate mixture were given to combat the reaction.

The tolerance to the drug has been satisfactory in many cases with a dosage of three tablets daily, and in only a few cases has there been intolerance to more than one or two tablets.

Hæmoglobin estimations at the end of every rest period have been helpful in determining what the next dose should be. A noticeable improvement in the hæmoglobin percentage during the rest period has been observed in many cases. Those whose hæmoglobin percentage fell below 60 were not allowed to continue treatment.

Following this new sulphone treatment, since the middle of May, 1951, great improvement has been observed, especially among the lepromatous cases. The glossy tense skin of the nodules or leproma has shown considerable reduction.

Makondeni (Pemba)

Staff and accommodation remain unchanged from 1950. There is accommodation for ninety-two lepers and at present there are fifty-one lepers in residence. Sanitary Inspectors from Wete, supervise the running of the Colony and one hospital orderly is in actual charge and lives on the spot. Some of the inmates are employed on work in the Colony, being paid from public funds. They are as follows:—

Dresser	...	...	1	Gardener	...	...	1
Cook	...	...	1	Wood chopper	...	...	1
Water Carrier	...	...	1	Dhobie	...	...	1
Sweepers and cleaners	...	...	4	Market boy	...	...	1

There is also a non-leper employed as herdsman. It has again been necessary to carry out repairs because of damage by white ants.

Cattle.—The number was seventeen at the end of the year, there are:—
One bull, five cows, six heifer calves and five bull calves.

Dr. Ross Innes visited Makondeni Leper Settlement and gave much valuable advice. This was chiefly in connection with the sulphone treatment which was started at the end of August.

Approximately half of the lepers are undergoing sulphone treatment, the remainder being still too anæmic for it, despite energetic treatment of hookworm and schistosome infections. It is too early to assess the results of treatment, but many lepers claim improvement and are co-operative and optimistic.

The District Medical Officer Pemba visits the colony at least once a week. All patients are seen in rotation as a routine and any cases requiring extra attention are examined whenever necessary.

VITAL STATISTICS

Estimated population for 1950	...	...	...	...	272,062
Add Births	...	...	...	5,359	—
Add Immigrants	...	...	...	33,229	38,588
Total				...	310,650
Deduct Deaths	...	...	...	4,151	—
Deduct Emigrants	...	...	...	33,523	37,674
Total estimated population for 1951	...	...	...	—	272,976

Births and Deaths.—A total of 3,547 births and 2,804 deaths were recorded in Zanzibar and 1,812 births and 1,347 deaths registered in Pemba.

Birth rate 12.3 per thousand, death rate 15.2 per thousand.

Infantile mortality.—347 deaths of children under one year were registered. The infantile mortality rate was 64.7 per thousand live births.

Still-births.—86 still-births were registered. The still-birth rate was 16.04 per thousand births.

Maternal mortality.—9 maternal deaths were registered. The mortality rate was 2.1 per thousand.

SECTION III.—HYGIENE AND SANITATION

MOSQUITO CONTROL

Inspection of Premises:

				Zanzibar Township		Protective belt Outside township
Europeans	...	...	...	6,433	...	193
Indians	...	...	...	118,449	...	397
Arabs	...	...	...	65,571	...	826
Africans	...	...	...	225,014	...	17,579
Others	...	...	...	40,547	...	—
Vacant houses	...	...	...	10,922	...	811
Mosques and Temples	...	...	...	7,522	...	730
				474,458	...	20,536

Other Inspections:

				<i>Zanzibar township</i>		<i>Protective belt outside township</i>
Sullage and cesspits	...	...	...	177,233	...	8,027
Drains	...	...	...	21,084	...	1,635
Gully traps	...	...	...	73,607	...	1,266
Roof gutterings	...	...	...	1,761	...	72
Borrow pits	...	...	...	955	...	2,603
Swamps	...	...	...	108	...	577
Crab holes	...	...	...	106,161	...	3,768
Anti-malarial drains	...	...	...	2,691	...	854
Dhows on beach	...	...	...	133	...	1,479
Boats	...	...	...	1,628	...	1,122
Wells and water holes	...	...	...	1,937	...	3,245
Pools	...	...	...	3,495	...	2,062
Gardens	...	...	...	13,585	...	563
Graveyards	...	...	...	8,282	...	654
Open lands	...	...	...	20,065	...	5,054
Trees	...	...	...	8,873	...	59,356
Mosquito traps	...	...	...	79	...	—
				<hr/> 441,677 <hr/>		<hr/> 92,337 <hr/>

Breeding Places Found:

				<i>Zanzibar township</i>		<i>Protective belt Outside township</i>
Anopheles	...	...	...	48	...	78
Aedes	...	...	...	720	...	149
Culex	...	...	...	359	...	207
				<hr/> 1,127 <hr/>		<hr/> 434 <hr/>

Adult Mosquitoes caught in Control Station:

				<i>Zanzibar township</i>		<i>Protective belt outside township</i>
Anopheles	...	...	...	79	...	23
Aedes	...	...	...	1	...	31
Culex	...	...	...	3,779	...	622
				<hr/> 3,859 <hr/>		<hr/> 676 <hr/>
Aedes Index (per cent)	...	...	...	0.14%	...	0.69%
Premises inspected	...	...	...	489,763	...	18,721
Aedes findings on premises	...	...	...	702	...	126

Action Taken:

					<i>Zanzibar township</i>	<i>Protective belt outside township</i>
Notices for abatement served	...	...	...	...	751	15
Prosecutions for failure to abate	...	...	...	...	2	—
Earth drains or ditches cleaned and graded (linear ft.)	...	...	...	...	—	39,093
New earth drains made	...	...	...	...	—	30
Low-lying lands raised (square yards)	...	...	...	...	3,381	—

Number of Oilings:

							Zanzibar township	Protective belt outside township
Drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	581	203
Tanks	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	—
Cesspits	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,195	42
Sullagepits	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,475	31
Swamps and pools	...	...	...	...	...	...	692	167
Pools or excavations filled in	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	3
Holes in trees filled in	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	14
Crab holes oiled and filled in	...	...	...	...	...	...	492	3,768
Crab holes found containing larvae	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	—
Dead crabs found after being poisoned	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,686	—
Spraying of swamps, pools and rice fields with paris green.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	25
Eaves and gutters removed or re-aligned	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Water tanks rendered mosquito proof	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Bush and undergrowth cleared (square yards)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,267,780	574,350
Shells, coconut husks, tins, etc., removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	52,325
Premises sprayed with D.D.T. Solution	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	10

There was a considerable decrease in the number of Aedes breeding places found in the township.

Protective Barrier.

All houses in the half mile protective belt outside town boundary were sprayed with *D.D.T. Wettable Powder* during the year 1951.

Immediately after spraying had been completed the following dead mosquitoes were collected from the white sheets spread on the floors:—

Month	No. of Huts	Anopheles	Culex	Stegomyia
January, 1951	177	9	108	—
April, 1951	177	1	35	2
July, 1951	177	17	158	23
October, 1951	177	—	50	7
		27	351	32

Check on Preventive Measures

During the year commencing 5th January, 1951, six huts have been set up, three within and three outside the town. These were sprayed with pyrethrum solution once a week.

Immediately after spraying the following dead mosquitoes were collected from white sheets spread on the floors.

Inside Town Boundary										Outside Town Boundary									
A		C		S	A		C		S	A		C		S	A		C		S
0	9	1	0	116	0	0	68	0	0	112	3	0	11	0	0	0	39	0	2

Malaria in Europeans

These are confirmed cases with parasites present in the blood. These figures are for Zanzibar only (Pemba not included).

In-patients

1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
66	73	56	27	22	13	7	9	18

Out-patients

1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
99	90	64	41	38	33	12	10	16

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table is a comparison of the infectious diseases notified for the past six years:—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Chicken-pox	102	195	44	421	131	53
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	2	5	7	4	—	1
Dysentery Amoebic	87	83	69	83	89	49
Dysentery Bacillary	23	15	38	14	34	79
Erysipelas	—	—	1	1	—	1
German Measles	13	7	9	—	1	—
Leprosy	17	7	20	20	12	22
Measles	7	77	52	37	6	112
Mumps	16	2	4	40	34	49
Puerperal Fever	—	1	1	—	14	8
Relapsing Fever	53	3	1	2	1	—
Tetanus	—	—	2	2	—	—
Tuberculosis	101	120	125	168	135	125
Typhoid Fever	8	9	13	12	11	10
Typhus Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—
Undulant	—	—	1	—	—	—
Whooping cough	6	46	24	59	45	16
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	1	—

LICENSED PREMISES

Inspection of all licensed premises was continued as usual before the issue of new licences was recommended by the Health Office. The co-operation of the Municipal Officer has been of great assistance in the carrying out of this important work during the year.

Altogether the inspection of 103 eating-houses, sixty-one houses-let-in-lodgings, forty-five laundries, sixteen bakehouses, ten dairies and one communal rest-house and the issue of notices when the premises were found to be below the required legal standard were carried out.

FACTORIES

District Sanitary Inspectors continued to carry out their duties as Inspectors of Factories under the Factories (Supervision and Safety) Decree, 1943, and regularly visited the premises.

Notices were served for the remedying of defects affecting the health and safety of the persons employed.

GENERAL MEASURES OF SANITATION

(a) *Sewage Disposal and Drainage Improvements in Sanitation of Private Houses*

Gradual progress has continued in converting insanitary pit latrines into water-flushed closets, although there is still a shortage of the necessary materials.

Thirty-nine septic tanks were constructed by private owners, and seventy-nine water-flushed closets pans installed. 1,492½ feet of four-inch glazed earthenware drain pipes were laid and 891 feet of four-inch iron soil pipes and 483 feet of three-inch iron waste pipes were fixed.

This enabled thirty-eight cesspits and twelve sullage-pits to be abolished and filled in.

In many cases the work was only performed after long and tedious law cases.

(b) *Scavenging and refuse disposal*

The quantities of refuse removed during the year from the six Sanitary districts of Zanzibar township are as follows:—

Altogether 107,007 cartloads were dealt with during 1951 as against of 106,515 cartloads in 1950.

With exception of the refuse burnt at the refuse-destroyer, refuse was used for raising the level of low-lying areas by controlled dumping as follows:—

106,515 cartloads in 1950 and 107,007 in 1951.

CONTROL OF FLIES

The locally made fly traps are placed on fixed sites in all areas, and baited daily. A fly searcher also visits all districts in Zanzibar township to discover any breeding places which are immediately dealt with.

Number of fly traps used:—

Zanzibar Town	...	...	...	...	...	54
Zanzibar Rural Districts	...	...	...	...	...	29
Pemba	...	...	...	...	...	28

Number of fly breeding places detected.

Deposits of refuse	...	...	...	...	40
Trapped gullies	...	...	...	...	11
Cow dung	...	...	...	...	10
Animal excreta	...	...	...	...	14
Dead animals	...	...	...	...	11
Human excreta	...	...	...	...	7
					<hr/> 93 <hr/>

The meat and fish sections of the central market were sprayed with D.D.T. solution during the year, and resulted in a considerable reduction of flies.

HOUSING AND TOWN-PLANNING, ZANZIBAR TOWNSHIP

Inspections and recommendations were made in connection with the following applications made to the joint Building Authority.

Stone Buildings

<i>Applications with plans</i>	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Erection of new buildings	8	15	23	26	14
Major alterations and additions including drainage to existing buildings	102	104	115	100	115

<i>Applications without plans</i>	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Alterations and additions	221	132	256	257	260
Permits refused	5	8	4	5	12
Notices served for unauthorised works ...	24	9	23	14	12
Notices served for dangerous structures ...	97	102	190	116	111

Native Type Buildings

Erection of new huts	320	166	137	170	296
Reconstruction and extension of existing huts	372	584	245	227	281
Repairs to existing huts	751	634	1,366	1,420	1,692
Notices served for unauthorised works ...	—	23	34	54	61
Notices served for demolition	—	12	6	10	4

Ruinous or Insanitary Huts Demolished

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Stone town	11	9	23	—	—
Ngambo	123	114	80	25	16

FOODSTUFFS IN RELATION TO HEALTH AND DISEASE

All licensed premises dealing with food such as eating houses, bake-houses, milk shops, etc., and markets were regularly inspected, and the necessary improvements effected where found necessary. Ninety-nine notices were served in connection with these improvements.

Licensed hawkers of food were kept under strict observation, and all their utensils had to be approved and stamped by the Health Office staff before use. This work involved the checking of 223 hawkers.

Two hundred and forty-eight samples of milk were taken for chemical analysis. Out of these 130 from the town dairies, and 118 from the milk vendors from the rural districts, in addition 14,915 lactometer tests were carried out at the milk depôt, where milk brought from the rural areas is presented for inspection and sealing of milk cans before sale.

The following is the list of some of the foodstuffs found unfit for human consumption and condemned:—

Fresh fruits	730 lb.
Meat	77 „
Vegetables	2,870 „
Grains	1,500 „
Onions	39,540 „
Potatoes	936 „
Tinned mutton	12 tins.
Tinned rabbit	1 tin
Beans (Kunde)	9,400 lb.
Chocolate and sweets	942 lb.
Grape fruit juice	24 tins.

PEMBA

PUBLIC HEALTH IN PEMBA

This work was under the direct control of the District Medical Officer.

Anti-Malarial Measures.—During the year 193 feet earth drains were laid, 1,453,812 yards of bush cleared and 1,358 trees were planted.

Mosquito Control.—The following numbers of mosquitoes were caught in control stations.

<i>Anopheles</i>		<i>Aedes</i>		<i>Culex</i>
251	...	1,558	...	5,539

Sewage Disposal and Drainage.—Seven new W.Cs. were installed and 548 feet of earthenware pipe drains were laid. Five septic tanks were installed and fifty septic tanks or choo pits were emptied.

Scavenging.—22,193 cartloads of refuse were removed.

Infectious Diseases.—There was a small outbreak of mumps at Chake, mostly among school children.

Vaccinations.—4,035 vaccinations were performed.

Immunisation against Yellow Fever.—During the year 1,561 people were inoculated against yellow fever.

Immunisation against Typhoid.—202 persons were inoculated with T.A.B. vaccine.

Immunisation against Cholera.—246 people were inoculated against cholera.

Inspection of foodstuffs.—The following were condemned:—

Rice	...	...	...	...	1,510 lb.
Wheat flour	...	...	...	...	600 „
Onions	...	...	...	...	5,825 „
Fish	...	...	...	...	145 „
Fresh vegetables	...	...	...	...	1,560 „
Meat	...	...	...	...	134 „
Milk	...	...	...	...	39 gallons.

Housing.—The following is a summary of the work done:—

Total number of building applications	...	...	813
To build huts	...	...	447
To build stone buildings	...	...	11
To repair huts	...	...	328
To repair stone buildings	...	...	20
Demolitions	...	...	18

PUBLIC HEALTH WORK IN RURAL AREAS

The Sanitary Inspectors at Makunduchi, Mkokotoni and Chwaka in Zanzibar Districts and Wete, Chake and Mkoani in Pemba Districts continued their routine duties.

SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICE

During the year 1951, five district schools in Zanzibar were inspected. The inspections were started late in the year by the Assistant Medical Officer on account of changes of duties and staff shortages.

The number of boys inspected was 1,238. All students who required medical and surgical treatment were referred to the hospital through the head teachers of the schools. The Medical cards were handed over to the teachers at the end of the inspection days, in order that treatment might be given as soon as possible. In the districts, the sick boys who required treatment were referred to the nearest dispensaries. Those who required re-vaccinations were done on the days of inspection or referred to the Health Office, and certificates were issued to those with successful vaccinations.

In Pemba 683 pupils were examined. Shortage of Medical staff prevented medical examinations being made at all schools, but those performed were done mainly in township schools.

The school dental service was continued throughout the year both in Zanzibar and Pemba.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

This service was maintained both in Zanzibar and Pemba to collect patients from the rural districts and bring them to hospital for treatment. This work involved a total mileage of 15,109 in Zanzibar and 5,499 in Pemba.

SECTION IV.—PORT AND AERODROME HEALTH WORK AND ADMINISTRATION

The following is the record of these sections during the year 1951:—

Port

Ships which called	...	...	...	...	505
Dhows which called	...	...	...	...	1,433
Immigrants who arrived by sea	...	...	...	...	21,768
Emmigrants who left by sea	...	...	...	...	22,126
Vaccinations carried out in ships and dhows	...	...	...	...	5,272

Aerodrome

Aircraft which landed	...	...	...	...	2,519
Immigrants who arrived by air	...	...	...	...	11,461
Emmigrants who left by air	...	...	...	...	11,397

During the course of the careful checking of all health documents the following passengers were found to have arrived either without the necessary vaccination and yellow fever certificates, or their certificates had expired or were otherwise invalid.

Ships passengers	...	...	...	930
Air passengers	...	...	...	210

DERATISATION OF SHIPS

The following ship was inspected, and issued with the International Deratisation Exemption certificate:—

25th July, 1951, M.V. LUXIMI from Mombasa.

QUARANTINE STATIONS

Further repairs of buildings on the island were carried out and the furniture of the bungalows renovated.

The routine clearing of bush, filling of depressions, levelling of roads, etc., were performed.

During the year no person was placed in quarantine, but 130 persons were issued with permits to visit the island for picnics, bathing, etc.

One hundred and thirty persons were kept under surveillance being contacts of small-pox cases on B.I. Ships.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST YELLOW FEVER

During the year, 9,110 people were immunised against yellow fever. Yellow fever certificates issued were in accordance with the International Sanitary Convention.

Also 646 persons were immunised against cholera and 611 persons against typhoid before proceeding overseas.

ANALYSIS OF MATERNITY CASES

Maternity Hospital Zanzibar

Total Confinements	...	...	...	...	...	374
Maternal Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	5
Infant deaths	...	...	...	...	...	20
Still born	...	...	...	...	...	31
Premature deaths	...	...	...	...	...	76
Caesarian Section	...	...	...	...	...	5
Forceps deliveries	...	...	...	...	...	28

Maternity Hospital-Makunduchi

Total Confinements	...	...	...	...	...	89
Primipara	...	...	...	...	...	17
Multipara	...	...	...	...	...	68
Multiple pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	13
Retained placenta	...	...	...	...	...	1
Complicated cases transferred to Zanzibar Hospital.						7

Wete

Total Confinements	...	...	...	...	...	147
Primipara	...	...	...	...	...	44
Multipara	...	...	...	...	...	103
Normal deliveries	...	...	...	...	...	136
Forceps deliveries	...	...	...	...	...	10
Caesarian section	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abnormal presentations	...	...	...	...	...	9
Eclampsia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Infant deaths	...	...	...	...	...	5
Still-births	...	...	...	...	...	10
Multiple pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	3
Retained placenta	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature births	...	...	...	...	...	20

Chake Chake

Total confinements	...	...	...	...	...	43
Primipara	...	...	...	...	...	6
Multipara	...	...	...	...	...	37
Normal deliveries	...	...	...	...	...	36
Forceps deliveries	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abnormal presentations	...	...	...	...	...	4
Eclampsia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	1
Infant deaths	...	...	...	...	...	1
Still births	...	...	...	...	...	5
Multiple pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	2
Retained placenta	...	...	...	...	...	5
Premature births	...	...	...	...	...	2

SECTION VI.—REPORT ON SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS

EYE CLINIC

The Pathologist was in charge of the Eye Clinic during the year. He was absent on leave for five months.

The following are the figures for cases treated:—

New cases	...	...	...	...	...	2,704
Re-attendances	...	...	...	...	...	11,607
Vision testing (candidates for Government employment)	...	...	...	...	...	689
European cases	...	...	...	...	...	19
Total						15,019

Refraction for glasses	...	...	...	...	102
Operations major	...	...	...	...	23
Operations minor	...	...	...	...	65
Cases admitted to hospital	...	...	...	...	105

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC

A clinic for men suffering from acute gonorrhœal infections was started in May, under charge of the Medical Officer of Health. The clinic is held in one afternoon in each week in the male out-patients department of the hospital and the treatment adopted was the exhibition of penicillin in oil in a dosage of 300,000 units of intramuscular injection.

Since the inception of the clinic the attendances to the 31st December, were—

New cases	...	...	...	145
Re-attendances	...	...	...	164

In view of the known high incidence of gonorrhœal infection the result achieved by the clinic cannot be regarded as successful, though there can be no question of the need for such a service. Two factors militate against the success of the clinic; (a) a lack of privacy in the busy out-patient department of the hospital, and (b) lack of adequate staff to carry out the diagnosis and treatment, the Medical Officer of Health being already more than fully occupied with other work.

Until such time as a separate unit with its own staff, equipment and buildings can be established, there is little hope of doing more than touch the fringe of this serious, but hidden problem.

LABORATORY

Zanzibar

During the second quarter of the year the Pathologist proceeded on leave, then acted as Senior Medical Officer in charge on his return. The work of the laboratory was carried on by the Senior Laboratory Assistant during his absence.

Training.—Three new learner-laboratory assistants are in process of training.

The total number of examinations performed in Zanzibar was 30,664 and in Pemba 9,577.

The tendency to expand the work in both the laboratories (Zanzibar and Pemba) noted in previous years continues and there were 2,785 more examinations in Zanzibar and 4,364 in Pemba than in 1950.

Dysentery.—Bacillary dysentery has become very much more prevalent than formerly. The number of positive isolations of organisms shows an increase of 48.2 per cent as compared with 16.3 per cent in 1950.

The work of the Zanzibar Laboratory is briefly summarised as follows:—

Parasitological examinations	...	...	...	...	16,638
Bacteriological examinations	...	...	...	...	6,195
Serological examinations	...	...	...	...	2,114
Histological examinations	...	...	...	...	27
Medico-legal examinations	...	...	...	...	30
Post-mortem examinations	...	...	...	...	48
General (Blood, biochemical, etc)	...	...	...	...	5,599
Special (Aschein-Zondek, veterinary, etc.,)	...	...	...	...	13
Total					30,664

Malaria

There was a slight decrease of positive blood-films as compared with 1950—

	1949	1950	1951
P. falciparum	1,044	1,569	1,580
P. vivax	196	262	186
P. malariae	22	9	8
Undefined plasmodiae	145	217	75
	1,407	2,057	1,851

The demand from the hospital for crude liver extract prepared in the Laboratory has slightly increased and 173 litres were prepared as against 162 litres in 1950.

In addition, 106 litres of sterile 5 per cent glucose, thirty-seven litres of 5 per cent glucose in saline and 182 litres of saline were prepared for hospital use as against 133 litres of 5 per cent glucose, sixty-four litres of 5 per cent glucose in saline and eighty-eight litres of saline in 1950 and also a considerable amount of sterilisation of dressing drums were performed for the hospital, when their sterilizer was out of action.

Sterile solutions were also prepared for use in the Eye Clinic and dilutions of old tuberculin testing for T.B. Clinic.

Pemba

The total number of examinations performed was—

	Wete	Chake-Chake	Mkoani
Parasitological examinations	8,045	4,867	661
Bacteriological examinations	586	401	16
Serological examinations	569	—	—
Medico-legal examinations	5	—	—
General (blood, bio-chemical, etc.)	448	—	—
Special (Aschein-Zondek and veterinary, etc.)	1	—	—
Total	9,654	5,268	667

REPORT OF DENTAL SURGEON

Dental Surgeon was away on vacation leave in the middle of the year.

Visits to Pemba amounted to sixty-two days and the school dental services were continued throughout the year.

The continued shortage of Nursing Sisters in the Health Department is also felt in the running and organisation of the Dental department.

The following is a summary of the main work carried out by the Department during the year. It does not include patients treated while in hospital for fractured jaws, etc.

			<i>Attendances</i>	<i>Extractions</i>	<i>Fillings</i>	<i>Scalings</i>
Schools	...	...	1,214	404	1,081	5
Native out-patients clinic	...	...	7,623	8,798	—	—
Other patients (officials and families and non-officials)	...	...	1,631	539	617	112

MENTAL HOSPITAL

No new building was undertaken at the Mental Hospital during the year 1951. The kitchen range was in a very dilapidated state towards the end of the year this was dealt with temporarily by the Public Works Department. It is expected that a new kitchen will be built in 1952.

About half of the planting done in 1950 was destroyed owing to the dry weather experienced in the middle of the year. New planting was started when *vuli* rains commenced and this is proceeding satisfactorily. Some fruit trees were planted during the year, which have so far done well.

STAFF IMPROVEMENT.

The Superintendent, Mental Hospital was away on vacation leave and returned during the month of September, 1951. An appointment of Assistant Superintendent was made during the year 1951. Nine orderlies and ayahs were promoted to Range V. Appointments of two trained Attendants and two trained Nurses, one tailor, Range V, one extra sweeper and one extra orderly, Range VI, were made.

The following figures show the number of patients treated:—

Remaining on 31st December, 1950...	...	123
Admitted	...	73
Discharged	...	59
Deaths	...	6
Remaining on 31st December, 1951	...	131

WALEZO INSTITUTE

This institute, which is under the control of the Sisters of the Roman Catholic Mission, has accommodation for, (a) the old and infirm, (b) tubercular patients, (c) leprosy patients.

The following figures show the work done during 1951:—

Poor House

Number remaining 31st December, 1950	...	...	155
„ admitted during 1951	...	...	166
„ discharged during 1951	...	...	65
„ died during 1951	...	...	105
„ remaining 31st December, 1951	...	...	151

Leper Settlement

Number remaining 31st December, 1950	...	...	49
„ admitted during 1951	...	...	16
„ discharged during 1951	...	...	3
„ died during 1951	...	...	7
„ remaining 31st December, 1951	...	...	55

Tuberculosis Asylum

Number remaining 31st December, 1950	...	...	6
„ admitted during 1951	...	...	40
„ discharged during 1951	...	...	11
„ died during 1951	...	...	29
„ remaining 31st December, 1951	...	...	6

Minor repairs were effected to two buildings, namely, the dispensary and the leper clinic. Two new latrines were built, each having three pits, and were put into use during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS UNIT, DOLE

The erection of a sanatorium was completed in the beginning of 1951, and occupied by the staff and patients in March, 1951.

The total number of cases treated in 1951:—

5 died.
2 ran away.
15 were discharged.
20 remaining on 31st December, 1951.

PRISONS

Zanzibar.—There were 878 new cases and 6,974 re-attendances at the Prison Infirmary and 241 prisoners were admitted to hospital. Fifty-seven cases of malaria and thirty-five cases of venereal diseases were treated. 125 cases of schistosomiasis and forty-seven cases of ankylostomiasis were recorded.

The following is a summary of the work carried out:—

			<i>Number of persons admitted</i>	<i>Daily average in prison</i>	<i>Daily average on sick list</i>
Zanzibar	...	...	779	287.16	26.12
Pemba	...	...	209	28.86	.46

Rural dispensary attendants at Kizimbani and Selem are in charge of Kinu Cha Moshi, Langoni and Kichwele Prison Camps respectively.

These are visited by the Medical Officer-in-Charge Prisons, once weekly.

SECTION VII.—FINANCE

(a) Expenditure, Health Department.

					£
Personal Emoluments	...	...	...	...	63,498
Other Charges:					
General Stores	...	...	...	...	3,515
Drugs, Dental and Surgical requisites			...	...	11,612
Maintenance of Patients	...	...	...	...	16,875
Sanitation Labour	...	...	...	...	3,623
Miscellaneous Services	...	...	...	...	11,605
				Total	110,728

(b) Expenditure—Municipality.

					£
Personal Emoluments	...	...	...	...	4,337
Other Charges:					
Equipment and stores	...	...	...	...	206
Sanitation Labour	...	...	...	...	11,522
				Total	16,065

(c) Revenue.

					£
Hospital Fees and sale of drugs	...	...	...	...	3,823
Dental Fees	...	...	...	...	361
Contribution from dependencies towards Quarantine Station	...	...	...	...	1,462
				Total	5,646

SECTION VIII.—LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH
ENACTED DURING THE YEAR

A Decree to Make better provision for the Registration of Births and Deaths, No. 13 of 1951.

TABLES I AND II

Return of Diseases and Deaths for the Year 1951.

This table includes only those diseases which were diagnosed in hospitals under the charge of a medical officer or assistant medical officer.

DISEASE	Remaining in Hospital at end of Dec. 1950	Yearly Admissions	Total Cases Treated	Total Deaths	Remaining in Hospital on 31st Dec. 1951	All Cases including both In and Out Patients	Total Cases Treated in 1951
1. Enteric Group—							
(a) Typhoid fever ...	...	6	6	1	1	17	14
(b) Paratyphoid fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
2. Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
3. Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Undulant fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Measles ...	...	2	2	...	...	28	2
7. Scarlet fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Whooping cough ...	...	4	4	...	1	132	71
9. Diphtheria ...	...	1	1	...	...	8	1
10. Influenza—							
(a) With respiratory complications ...	...	1	1	...	...	3	4
(b) Without respiratory complications ...	...	4	4	...	...	76	490
11. Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Dysentery—							
(a) Amœbic ...	5	60	65	3	1	104	89
(b) Bacillary ...	1	24	25	3	1	63	79
(c) Unclassified ...	...	4	4	...	...	47	43
13. Plague—							
(a) Bubonic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Pneumonic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Septicæmic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Acute poliomyelitis ...	...	2	2	...	1	2	...
15. Encephalitis lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Cerebro-spinal fever ...	...	4	4	3	...	6	6
17. Rabies ...	...	8	8	2	1	8	...
18. Tetanus ...	...	4	4	1	...	13	14
19. Tuberculosis of the res- piratory system ...	11	118	129	20	9	303	200
20. Other tuberculous dis- eases ...	...	17	17	...	1	28	10
21. Leprosy ...	...	4	4	...	...	24	12
22. Venereal diseases—							
(a) Syphilis ...	4	37	41	1	2	691	692
(b) Gonorrhœa ...	5	84	89	...	1	682	795
(c) Other venereal dis- eases ...	...	18	18	...	1	90	70
23. Yellow fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Malaria—							
(a) Benign tertian ...	4	20	24	1	1	125	164
(b) Subtertian ...	5	337	342	8	8	2,845	1,448
(c) Quartan ...	...	4	4	...	...	4	4
(d) Unclassified ...	4	330	334	5	14	7,057	7,216
25. Blackwater fever ...	...	1	1	...	...	2	6
26. Kala-azar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Trypanosomiasis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Yaws ...	3	28	31	...	2	3,557	5,433
29. Other protozoal diseases ...	...	12	12	...	2	12	38
30. Ancylostomiasis ...	7	105	112	11	2	3,728	3,661
31. Schistosomiasis ...	1	19	20	...	...	673	566
32. Other helminthic diseases ...	3	10	13	1	...	101	101
Carried forward ...	53	1,268	1,311	60	49	20,429	21,240

TABLES I AND II.—(Contd.)

DISEASE	Remaining in Hospital at end of Dec. 1950	Yearly Admissions	Total Cases Treated	Total Deaths	Remaining in Hospital on 31st Dec. 1951	All Cases including both In and Out Patients	Total Cases Treated in 1951
Brought forward ...	53	1,268	1,311	60	49	20,429	21,240
33. Other infectious and/or parasitic diseases ...	1	101	102	1	2	588	1,030
34. Cancer and other tumours							
(a) Malignant ...	5	24	29	8	1	46	39
(b) Non-malignant ...	2	28	30	1	...	150	102
(c) Undetermined ...	...	22	22	2	2	36	17
35. Rheumatic conditions ...	...	11	11	...	...	487	539
36. Diabetes ...	2	24	26	1	2	70	78
37. Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38. Beri-beri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Pellagra ...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2
40. Other diseases—							
(a) Nutritional ...	2	18	20	3	2	187	236
(b) Endocrine glands and general ...	...	11	11	...	1	125	128
41. Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs ...	6	132	138	29	2	2,302	1,738
42. Acute and chronic poisoning ...	...	3	3	1	...	4	5
43. Cerebral hæmorrhage ...	...	6	6	3	...	8	1
44. Other diseases of the nervous system ...	2	26	28	2	4	378	325
45. Trachoma ...	...	...	...	...	...	24	14
46. Other diseases of the eye and annexa ...	7	117	124	...	5	3,662	4,851
47. Diseases of the ear and mastoid sinus ...	1	27	28	...	...	1,527	1,172
48. Diseases of the circulatory system—							
(a) Heart diseases ...	4	58	62	17	3	110	139
(b) Other circulatory diseases ...	...	32	32	1	...	162	148
49. Bronchitis ...	1	88	89	...	2	4,198	3,284
50. Pneumonia—							
(a) Broncho-pneumonia ...	2	77	79	5	3	164	81
(b) Lobar-pneumonia ...	7	332	339	17	17	554	583
(c) Otherwise defined ...	...	26	26	...	1	68	3
51. Other diseases of the respiratory system ...	3	74	77	6	4	5,949	5,078
52. Diarrhœa and enteritis—							
(a) Under two years of age ...	...	21	21	4	...	200	100
(b) Over two years of age ...	3	60	63	7	2	903	641
53. Appendicitis ...	1	13	14	...	...	22	32
54. Hernia and intestinal obstruction ...	17	338	355	14	11	868	624
55. Cirrhosis of the liver ...	1	13	14	4	...	23	39
56. Other diseases of the liver and biliary passages ...	4	52	56	7	...	165	129
57. Other diseases of the digestive system ...	6	150	156	1	2	11,817	9,973
58. Nephritis (all forms)—							
(a) Acute ...	1	7	8	...	...	17	10
(b) Chronic ...	...	11	11	2	...	18	25
Carried forward ...	131	3,171	3,292	196	115	55,263	25,406

TABLES I AND II.—(Contd.)

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of Dec., 1950	Yearly Admissions	Total Cases Treated	Total Deaths	Remaining in Hospital on 31st Dec. 1951	All Cases including both In and Out Patients	Total Cases Treated in 1951
Brought forward ...	131	3,171	3,292	196	115	55,263	52,406
9. Other non-venereal dis- eases of the genito- urinary system ...	18	363	381	10	12	3,528	2,779
10. Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puer- peral state—							
(a) Abortion ...	2	66	68	1	...	106	97
(b) Ectopic gestation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(c) Toxæmias of preg- nancy ...	...	8	8	1	...	80	7
(d) Other conditions of the puerperal state...	...	148	148	1	3	154	78
11. Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones and organs of locomotion ...	50	951	1,001	20	30	15,197	17,530
12. Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy—							
(a) Congenital debility (children under 1 yr.)	...	1	1	1	...	6	4
(b) Premature birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(c) Injury at birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
(d) Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
13. Senility ...	1	39	40	12	1	168	127
14. External causes—							
(a) Suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Other forms of violence ...	25	477	502	16	20	7,582	6,705
15. Ill-defined causes ...	13	403	416	16	14	2,842	3,131
16. Ante-natal and child welfare consultations ...	2	64	66	...	1	1,755	1,514
17. Normal deliveries in- cluding born before admission ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	486
Total ...	244	5,691	5,933	274	196	86,682	84,872

